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REPORT

ON THE

HOODOO LAKE MINES (NICK ELIEFF) PROPERTY

KENOGAMING TOWNSHIP, ONTARIO.

3rd February 1948.

G.W.MOORE,
MINING ENGINEER,
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

REPORT

on the

HOODOO LAKE MINES (NICK ELIEFF) PROPERTY
Kenogaming Township, Ont.

LOCATION. (Refer to Map No.1.)

The property consists of a group of twenty nine unpatented claims, numbered S-49019 to 47 inclusive, located near the centre of Kenogaming Township in the area around the south end of Akweskwa Lake.

This group of claims is readily accessible by means of a four mile gravel road from Mileage 112 on the C.N.Ry. west of Capreol to a Pinelands Lumber Company camp at the south end of Kenogaming Lake. The trip is continued by canoe down Kenogaming Lake and across two twenty chain portages to Akweskwa Lake. The canoe trip to the Hoodoo camp covers about nine miles and the camp is located on the west shore of Akweskwa Lake near its south end.

This property is owned by Hoodoo Lake Mines Ltd., Suite 504, 357 Bay Street, Toronto, Ont., and this report and accompanying map are submitted as assessment work by the writer G.W.Moore of 44 Millbank Avenue, Toronto, Ont.

Two trips were made by the writer to the property for the purpose of doing this work which was performed between July 13th and 25th, and September 21st to 28th, 1947.

The following persons assisted the writer in this work:-
Nick Elieff, Gogama, Ont.
Lawrence Redmond, Gogama, Ont.
Mac Gordon, Burkes Falls, Ont.
~~Nelson Ferguson, Gogama, Ont~~.

HISTORY.

Gold was first discovered in this particular area by Nick Elieff in June, 1947 while prospecting the area for Hoodoo Lake Mines Ltd.

The staking boom of 1946 caused by the Joburke gold discovery extended almost as far east as this property, a distance of about seventeen mines from Joburke.

Nick Elieff knew about some open ground in this area that he considered was worth while prospecting and his subsequent work resulted in this gold discovery being made.

Geom

HISTORY (Cont'd.)

Trenching and stripping were carried out on these claims from June until the middle of November by Elieff and his assistants. Work was naturally concentrated on the claims where gold discoveries were made, namely claims No.S-49029, 49025,and 49027 with some work also being done on S-49028 and 49037. Outside of these claims,only very scattered small amounts of work were done.

As a result of this work many small gold bearing shear zones were found but,so far there is only one that shows values that have economic interest.

No diamond drilling has been done on the property to date.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

Table of Formations.

Pre-Cambrian:

Diabase

(Quartz veins
(Quartz feldspar porphyry
(Granite & Syenite

**

(Diorite
(Gabbro

(Slate, Greywacke and Iron Formation.
(Acid volcanics, tuff and agglomerate.
(Basic volcanics, dioritic lavas.

The rocks found so far on this group of claims consist mainly of tuff and agglomerate cut by many diabase and quartz feldspar porphyry dikes. Some other much altered basic dikes occur and these were especially noted in the vicinity of the gold finds on claim No. S-49029 as shown on the accompanying map.There are also some fairly large bodies of "serpentine rock" some of which occur just south of the area shown on the map. This rock may be a much altered peridotite?

The main belt of tuff and agglomerate in which the gold bearing zones occur strikes roughly at N55W and dips steeply to the north east. The fragments in the agglomerate are elongated along the strike of foliation. This tuff and agglomerate is highly silicified throughout. The strike of the gold bearing shear zones seems to conform with the general strike of the tuff.

Geological conditions seem generally favourable to the deposition of gold ore with the area on the east side of Akweskwa Lake showing the most signs on rock disturbance. Drag folds are more common here then further west.

General Geology. (Cont'd.)

The tuff and agglomerate are usually slightly mineralized with fine pyrite which becomes quite heavy in parts, especially in the narrow gold bearing shear zones and in trenches No.7to12 in the area west of the main gold discovery. Considerable heavy pyrite also occurs in scattered bunches east of Akweskwa Lake.

Interesting looking bunches of sphalerite also some small bunches of chalcopyrite were seen in No. 5 trench but these are scattered and have no economic importance. In addition sampling failed to show that this section carried any interesting gold values.

A large quartz vein about 150 feet wide was examined. This occurs about 600 feet south of the gold bearing belt of tuff and agglomerate and is close to the west shore of Akweskwa Lake. Although this vein is barren looking and a grab sample taken from it ran only .01 ozs in gold, the vein is considered to be of interest from a structural standpoint. So far it has been difficult to trace the vein along its strike because of low swampy ground to the west and Akweskwa Lake to the east. The strike of the vein is apparently parallel to the general strike of the rocks.

The gold discoveries made to date have been confined to narrow well pyritized shear zones in the tuff and agglomerate. Gold is readily panned from these shear zones usually after burning pieces of the rock. A peculiar feature of these zones is that in some cases a fair tail of gold was panned from them while subsequent sampling failed to show more than a trace of gold. In the case of the main gold discovery which is located on claim No. S-49029, heavy tails of gold have been panned from surface rust while high assays have also been obtained from channel samples in different places along the strike. The shear is about two feet wide and the rich section has been traced so far for about seventeen feet in length. Late this fall Elieff dug up some rich specimens of free gold out of this shear that further increased interest in it and in the property. Further trenching showed the presence of still more free gold. This seems to occur in concentrations along narrow seams in the shear zone. The high gold samples also carry considerable silver, about 25% as much as of gold.

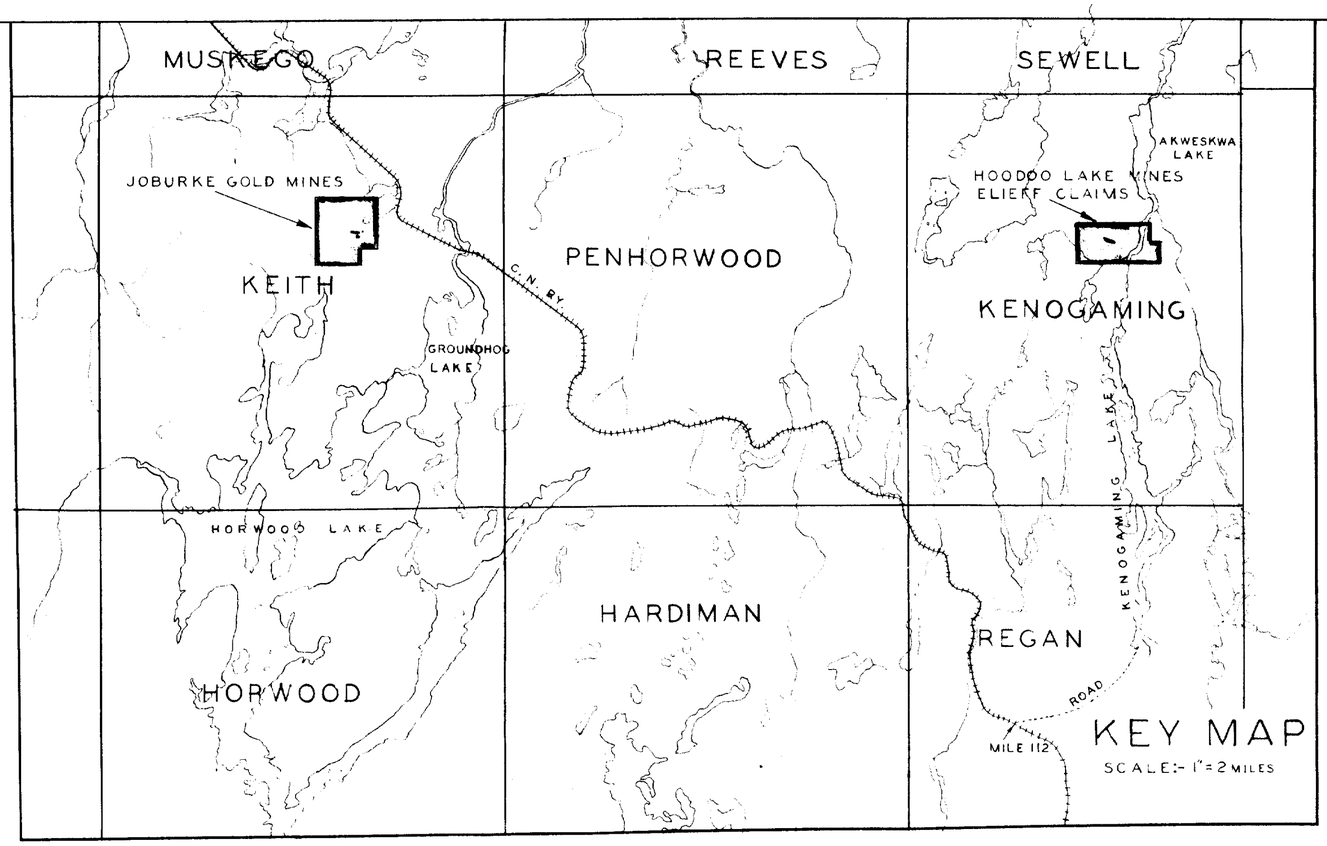
The trenching done on the east side of Akweskwa Lake has uncovered still more narrow gold bearing shear zones with the gold content being generally a little higher than further west. That is with the exception of the main rich shear zone.

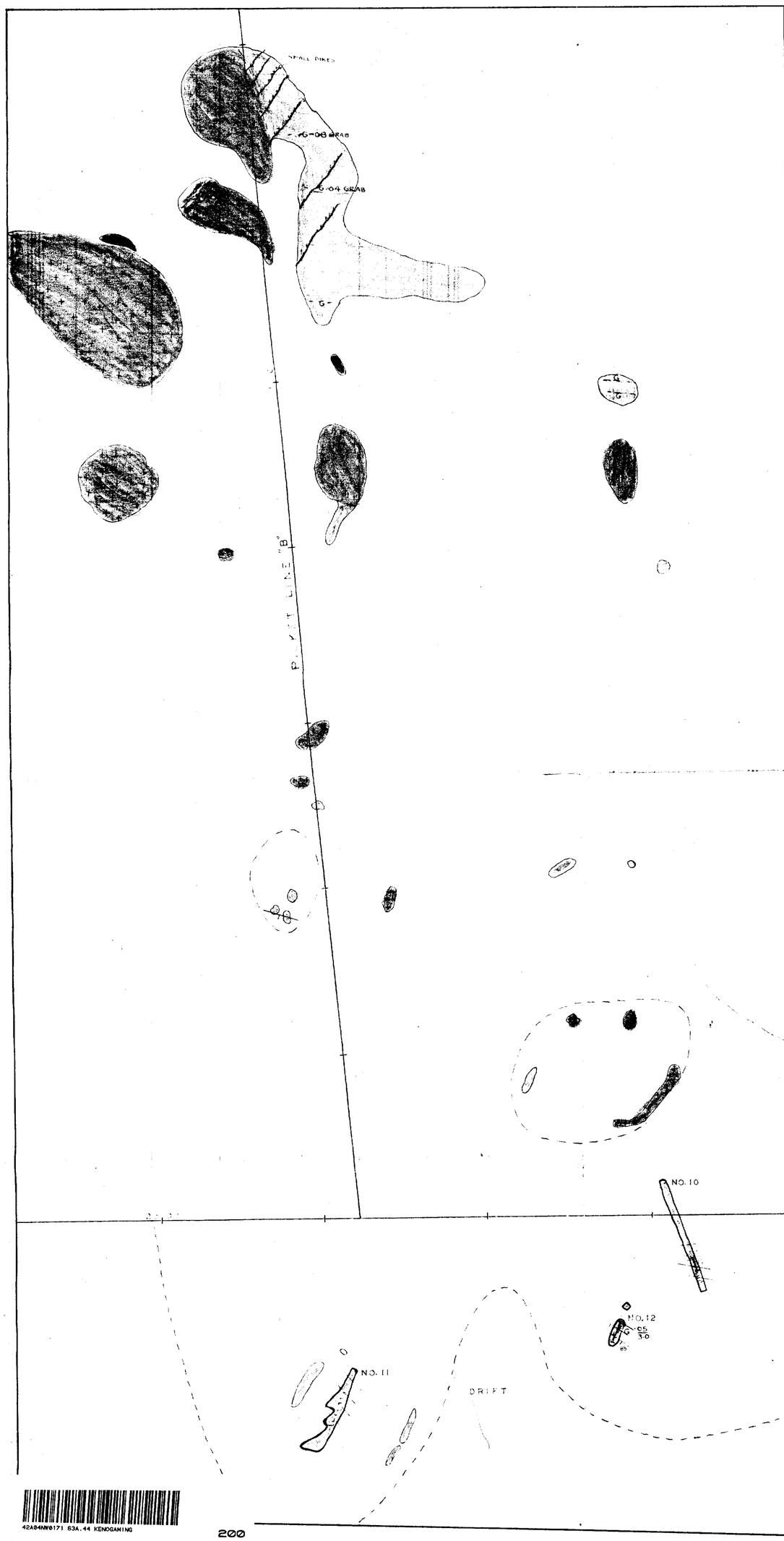
Respectfully submitted,

G.W. Moore

G. W. Moore,
Mining Engineer.

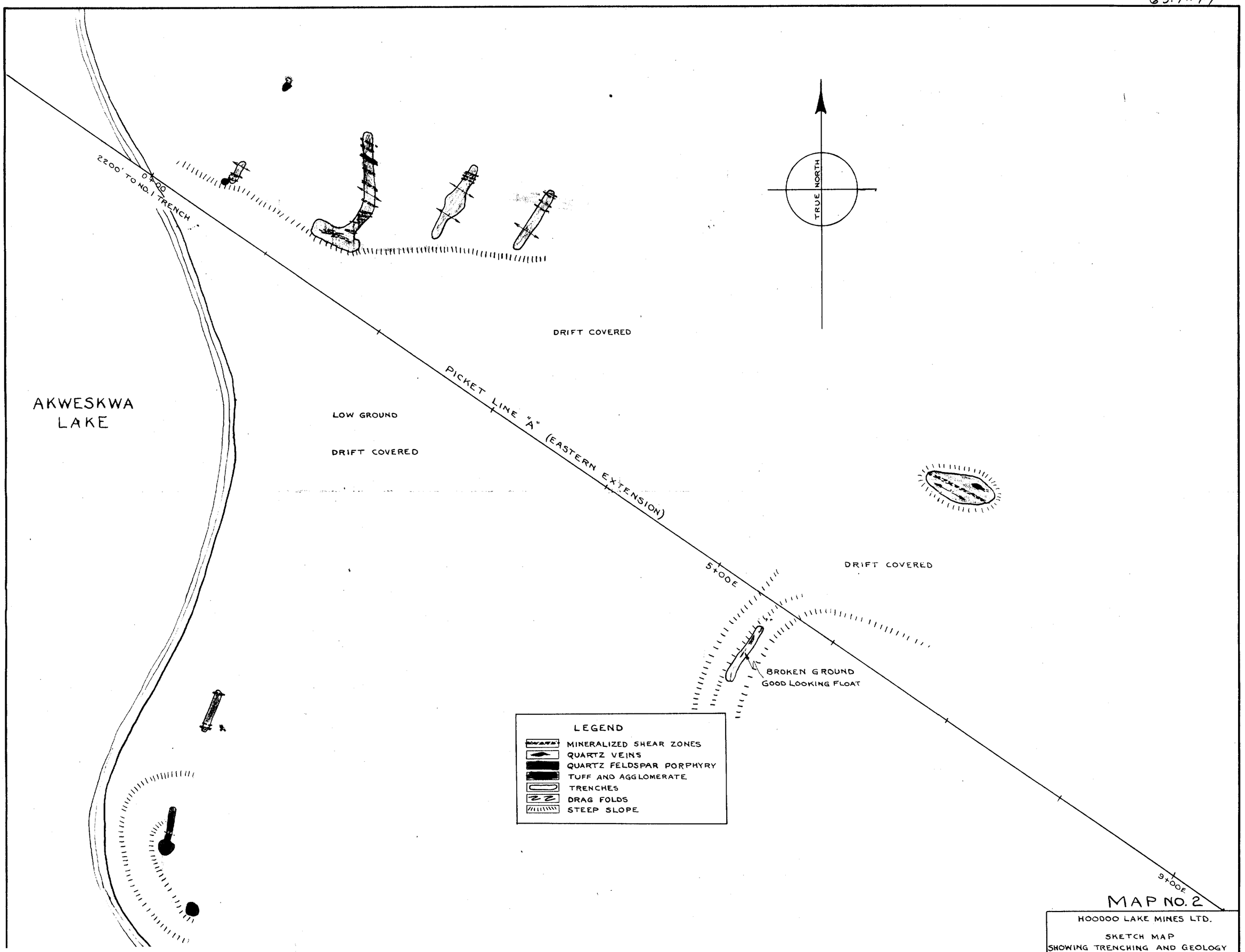
3rd February 1948





LEGEND

- QUARTZ OR FELDSPAR PORPHYRY
- TUFF AND AGGLOMERATE
- DIORITIC DIKE?
- DIABASE
- SHEARING
- NO. TRENCHES
- SAMPLED SECTIONS
- G PLACES WHERE GOLD PANNED



MAP NO. 2

HOOOOO LAKE MINES LTD.

SKETCH MAP
SHOWING TRENCHING AND GEOLOGY
ON THE EASTERN EXTENSION
OF THE NICK ELIEFF FIND
KENOGAMING TWP., ONT.

SCALE:-1"=40'
13 DEC 1947 E.W. Moore

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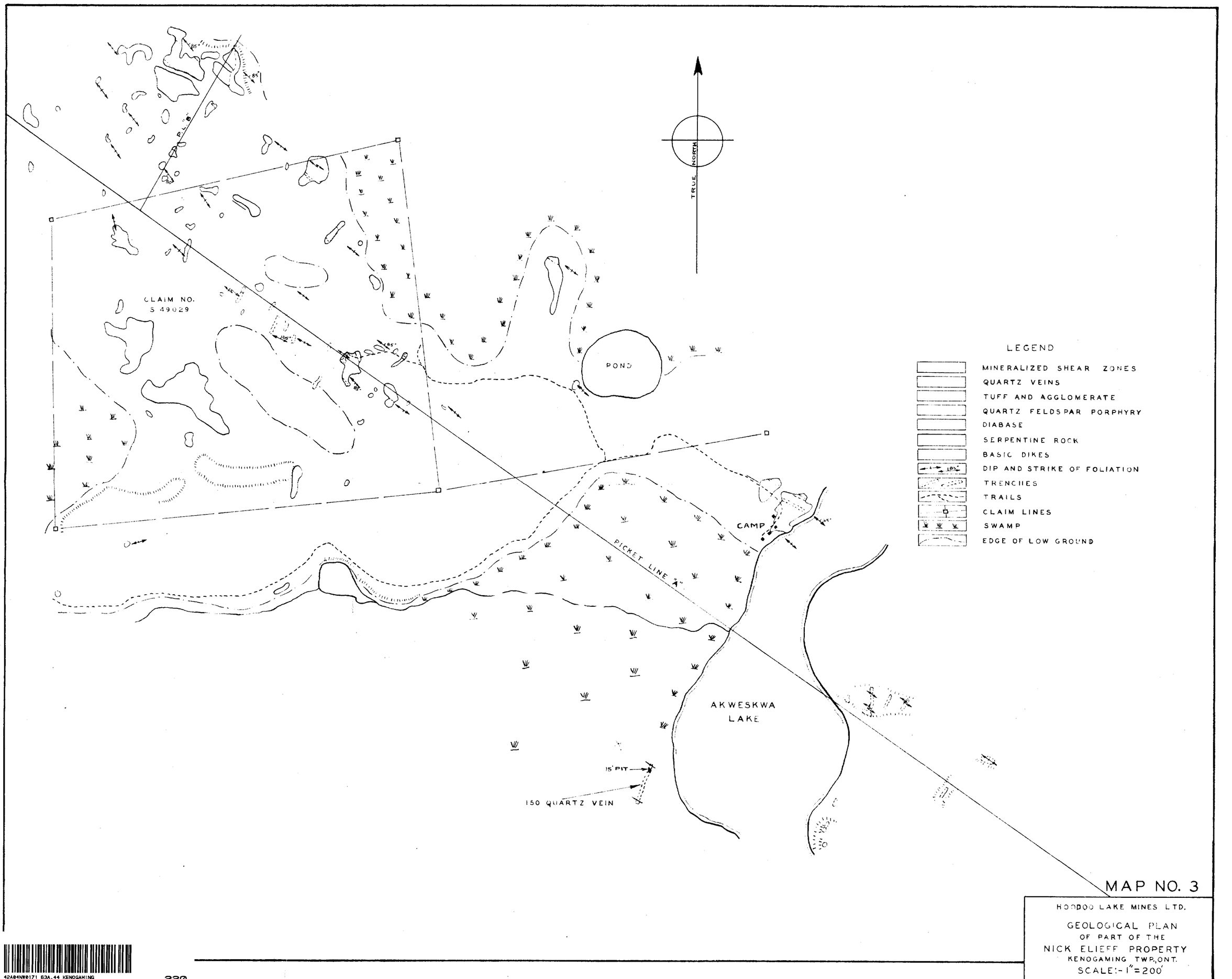

MAP NO. 3

HOODOO LAKE MINES LTD.

GEOLOGICAL PLAN
OF PART OF THE
NICK ELIEFF PROPERTY
KENOGAMING TWP., ONT.
SCALE:- 1" = 200'

15 DEC. 1947 G.W. MOORE

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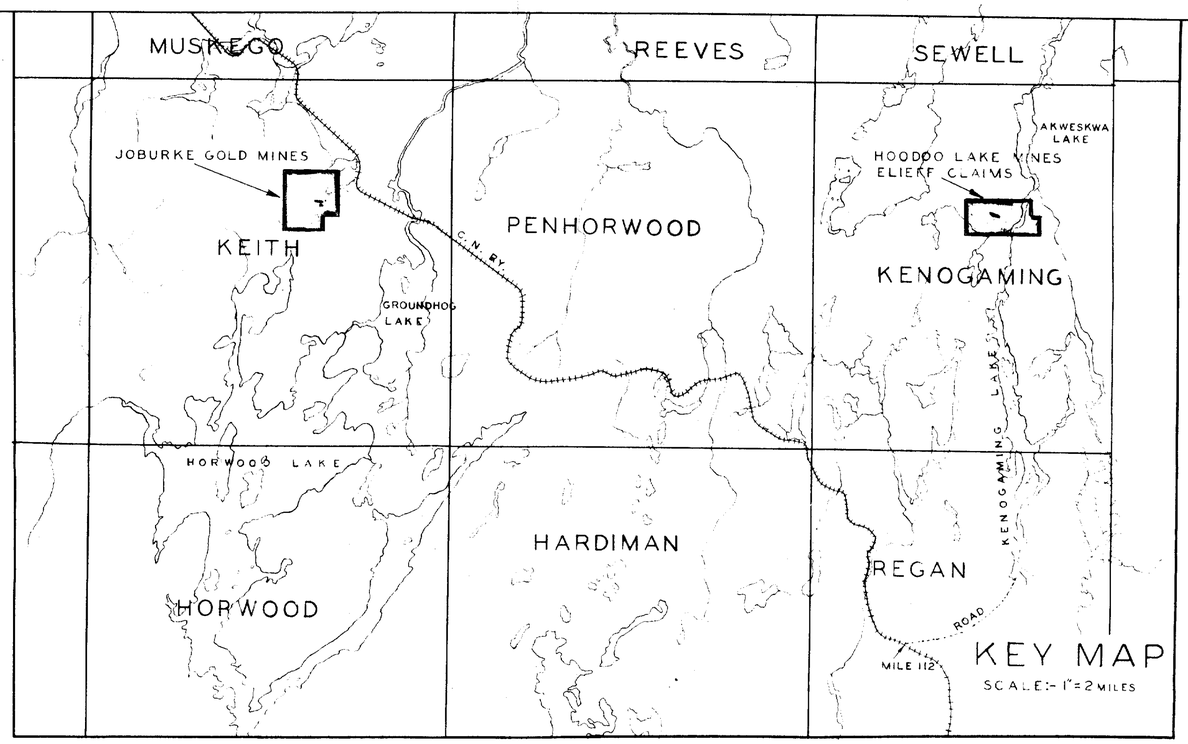
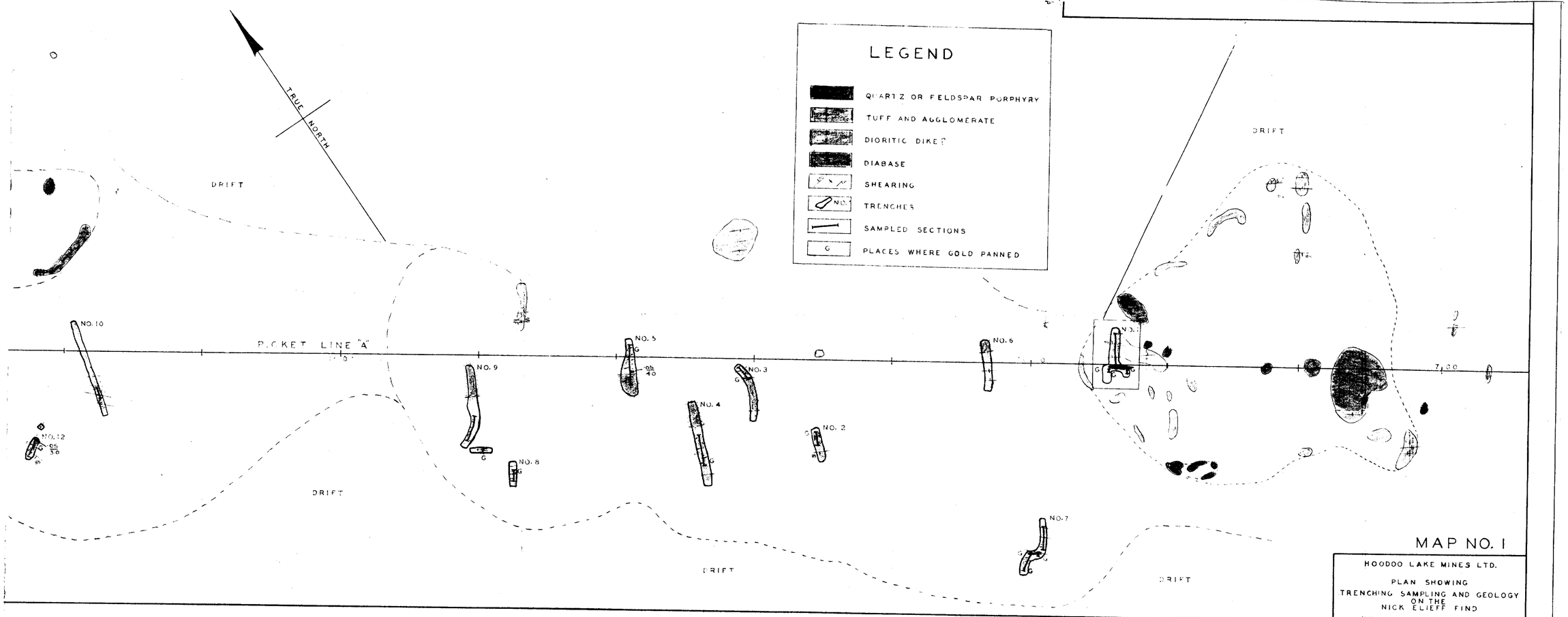

MUSKEGO
REEVES
SEWELL
JOBURKE GOLD MINES
KEITH
PENHORWOOD
C.N.RY.
GROUNDHOG LAKE
AKWESKWA LAKE
HOODOO LAKE MINES ELIEFF CLAIMS
KENOGAMING
KENOGAMING LAKE
HORWOOD LAKE
HARDIMAN
REGAN
HORWOOD
ROAD
MILE 112
KEY MAP
SCALE:- 1"=2 MILES


TRUE NORTH
LEGEND
QUARTZ OR FELDSPAR PORPHYRY
TUFF AND AGGLOMERATE
DIORITIC DIKE?
DIABASE
SHEARING
TRENCHES
SAMPLED SECTIONS
PLACES WHERE GOLD PANNED
DRIFT
PICKET LINE "A"
NO. 10
NO. 9
NO. 8
NO. 12
NO. 5
NO. 4
NO. 3
NO. 2
NO. 6
NO. 1
NO. 7
7+00
MAP NO. 1
HOODOO LAKE MINES LTD.
PLAN SHOWING
TRENCHING SAMPLING AND GEOLOGY
ON THE
NICK ELIEFF FIND
KENOGAMING TWP., ONTARIO
SCALE:- 1"=40'